3: Rasmussen--44 [4] (c. 1923) 1932 Copper Eskimo
116, 766

"If a child is stillborn or dies immediately after birth an easy kind of taboo should be observed. They say aglikArpägtut, i. e. they hold a taboo that quickly comes and quickly goes.

On the other hand there is no death taboo for children deliberately killed, the so-called igitat: literally 'those thrown away'. As these children are strangled before they really have time to breathe properly, they are looked upon as not having lived at all.

Otherwise the taboo over the death of an infant is not difficult to observe; as a rule it means that the mother may not do any sewing until her husband has caught a seal or a caribou after the death. Until then she must also wear her hood over her head every time she goes out, it being considered unlucky for all game if such a woman comes into the open air with her head bare. There is no taboo against her eating raw meat of other hunters' catch, nor against intestines."

3: Rasmussen--47 [2] (c. 1923) 1932 Copper Eskimo
116, 766

"When parents lose a child they keep its clothing as long as they are at that village. As soon as they leave for other places they have to lay the clothing in the ilofra."